

Meigs Co. Telegraph.

POMEROY, OHIO.
THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1881.
FOR PRESIDENT.
GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT

Whig Central Committee.

There will be a meeting of the Whig Central Committee at the Court House in Pomero, on Saturday next, the 31st inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M.

We are requested to state that the adjourned meeting of the Meigs County Agricultural Society, will be held at the Court House, on Tuesday the 3d day of June next. It is expected that the committee appointed to solicit members will make a report on that day and such further steps be taken to secure the interest, and advance the ultimate design of the Society as the members then assembled may see proper. It is hoped that the attendance will be general.

A vote will be taken on Saturday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at the school-house on Condon street, to determine the question of leaving a tax to build an additional School House in Pomero.

The clerks of the steamers Messenger, Buckeye State, Cincinnati, Hibernia, Ohio, Clipper, &c., have our thanks for papers. Next week we will try and be more liberal in our acknowledgments.

ENORMOUS OUTLAY FOR ADVERTISING.
Townsend, the Sansaparilla man, says that his "books" exhibit an outlay for advertising in the course of five years, in the various papers of the United States, \$300,000. He says for six months he cut off all his advertisements, to see if his medicines would not go on their merits, just as well as by advertising. He lost \$30,000 by it; sales dwindled right down to nothing, for his competitors seeing him drop off, they went on, and advertised heavily and got the start of him.

We publish to-day, the address of the Whig State Central Committee, on the New Constitution. We do so for the accommodation of our readers, not because we approve either its positions or its purpose. The effect of such manifestoes is to make the vote upon the New Constitution a party one, and as we have intimated our position, we object to forcing the matter in this way. We will vote on the New Constitution as a citizen of Ohio, not as a party man. We shall vote for those now to be affected, and those hereafter to be affected. The history of parties in this Republic has shown that it is idle to legislate for party success for more than two or three years in the future. Times are changing—ideas are changing—facts are changing—the basis of legislative policy has materially changed within a few years—and parties have changed, are changing, and will change. Why, then, are we to look at this momentous question in a party light? Neither are we a sympathizer with the timid conservatism that will stand for a generation is a straight-jacket, rather than don a coat of modern cut for fear that something may come of it that they do not foresee. We believe in a liberal conservatism, not in a stupid one.

We believe, in regard to the Judiciary, State and county debts, legislative power and patronage—the three great controlling interests of the State, that the New Constitution is better than the old. In regard to Biennial sessions, Corporations, &c., it is worse. But the advantages in our opinion preponderate, and so we shall vote, others differ with us, and differ honestly. Let us differ—but let us differ as men, not as partisans.

The great objection seems to be the apportionment. This we do not care for a single farthing.

If the Whigs of Ohio will only work, they can carry the legislature, and without they do so they do not deserve to have the control of it. In a party sense, under the New Constitution it is unimportant save in the election of United States Senator. But the Apportionment is an incongruity which cannot stand as part of the Constitution five years.

The taking away from the Legislature the election of Judges, and all other patronage, we look upon as a great gain for the State—one that will be beneficially long after Whiggery and Locofocoism are names only historical. We will not therefore sacrifice a good thing that will endure a century for a political advantage that might result in the election of a United States Senator, if that much.

Another thing that a great noise is made about is, that the New Constitution prevents a county from running in debt for a railroad to benefit merchants in Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Saint Louis. This is one of the strongest reasons we have for supporting it. We know the facilities with which communities can be induced to run in debt, and we also know how difficult it is to pay these debts. Let commerce grope on her own channels. She has always done so, and will continue to do so, whenever it will pay. If it will not pay, why should the bonds of the farmers of Meigs county be sold in New York for 75 cents on the dollar, at six per cent. interest, to build a road for the benefit of importing merchants and produce dealers in other sections of the United States. Yet this whole provision is to be made the special object of attack. We cannot bring our mind to so reject an instrument which contains such wholesome provisions, on mere party grounds, or from party considerations of any kind, and we hope every man will take up his mind on the same independent basis, whether he says yes or no.

TO THE PEOPLE OF OHIO.

On Tuesday, the 17th day of June, you will be called upon to cast the most important vote you have ever given—one that affects not only your own interest, but the millions who are to come after you. But so far there appears to be an apathy on the subject, which is very unfavorable to that free discussion demanded by the occasion. The New Constitution, formed by the late convention, is now before the People for their ratification or rejection, and its provisions ought to be seriously and impartially examined by every individual voter before casting his ballot on the 17th of June. Such examination should be made as far as possible without any party bias, which, however it may govern in reference to the passing interests of the present citizen, is never to be allowed by any good citizen, to sacrifice to itself the rights of others and of posterity.

None will deny that, in some respects, the new constitution possesses advantages over the old. If the convention had contented itself with carrying out those measures of wholesome reform demanded by the masses, such as stripping the Legislature of that power of patronage which they have so often abused, and placing the election of all officers in the hands of the people, without attempting to fetter the rights of posterity to legislate for themselves, there could have been no complaint. It is claimed that the power of taxing equally all property, expressly declared in the New Constitution, confers a great benefit on the State, to which the reply is: That power existed as fully under the Old Constitution as it can under the new; for the clause vesting all legislative power in the Legislature confers ALL power on this subject as completely as can be done by any subsequent language; for the established rule in construing State Constitutions is, that all power is vested in the Legislature that is not expressly denied by the constitution itself, or the fundamental law of the Union—a rule of construction reverse to that applied in construing the Constitution of the United States.

The great objections to the New Constitution which should be canvassed by every voter in the State are its provisions in relation to INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, the State credit, and the equal Apportionment of representation—a vital principle that lies at the foundation of every Republican Government, and if it is satisfied that the provisions of the instrument in these respects are demanded for the future welfare of the State—that they meet out equal justice to all, or that they are otherwise objectionable, they may be in themselves, there are other considerations overruling these objections, as well as the additional one of the greatly increased expense of the new government, then he ought to vote for its ratification.

First, then, the provisions in reference to Internal Improvements are such that every practical man will admit, that in future, everything of this kind will be completely stopped. To talk of hereafter constructing a railroad, plank road, turnpike, or bridge, by private association, if the New Constitution is adopted, will be as great a folly as the humbug preached some years ago, that banks would be established under Bartley's famous law. To expect our farmers and others to take stock to build a road which in nine cases out of ten can yield no profit, but is constructed merely to improve the country, and thus make themselves liable to twice the amount of its stock for its debts, and be subject at the same time to have all their rights swept away by an arbitrary Legislature, is a very serious and absurdity. It is hard to divine the reasons which governed the convention in resisting improvements of this kind, which have done so much heretofore to build up the prosperity of the State.

If this individual liability and subjection to Legislative repeal had been extended to banking corporations or to those corporations only which pay dividends, there might be some apparent excuse, especially as this individual liability chiefly benefits the capitalists, creditors of companies, and not the laborers, who must look to their individual gains with the contractors. But as the matter stands, it looks as if there had been a deliberate conspiracy amongst members representing the Hamilton County interest and those sections of the State whose Internal Improvements are complete, to deprive those parts not yet improved of the advantages they themselves enjoy. Creating thus a sort of monopoly in the railroad companies now in existence by destroying all chances of competition through means of rival routes and by the same system of monopoly drawing all the wealth of the State to Hamilton County by compelling the people to open up channels of communication now open, and denying the right to open others. What will the East, the West, the region, constituting the backbone of the State, and the unimproved North-West, think of such a selfish system of monopoly and injustice!

Second, the attack on the credit of the State is still more invidious, because accomplished slyly, so as to conceal it, if possible, from the voters of Ohio, who loathe everything in the shape of repudiation. A cover attempt is to be made to tax State and United States bonds, under the section in regard to stocks, as was doubtless intended—the latter in direct violation of the Constitution of the United States. The former in breach of the State faith, pledged to the holders at the time the bonds were sold, and without which they would have sold at an amount much less, as the sun advanced on them in consequence of this inducement held out at the time of sale more than fully equals all the tax the State could have realized on bonds of this kind, had no such consideration been held out. Besides having the effect of driving State stocks into foreign hands instead of allowing them to remain in the hands of our own citizens, it involves the great State of Ohio in the means of shaming its own paper, after borrowing the money to build those public works which have contributed so much to the prosperity of the State. Whether the People are willing thus to tarnish the fair escutcheon of the State by putting repudiation, affecting only its own citizens and driving out capital, (for it is our interest to pay the State debt at home,) remains to be seen.

Third, The Apportionment, too, appears to be arranged for the express purpose of perpetuating these wrongs, by preventing all future AMENDMENTS and consolidating all power in the hands of the Monopolists of Hamilton county to enable that part of the State to rule the rest. The Senate has been fixed forever so as to place the majority in the hands of a minority of electors, by a skillful arrangement of counties. A party 18,000 in a minority is given a clear majority in this body over both the other parties in the State, and this is effected by assigning to a smaller population more Senators than to a larger. The average of twenty districts electing Senators of one party is under the ratio, and that of the fifteen gives

to the other two parties over—so that one party will have the control of the Senate over both of the other two combined, whose joint vote has at all times constituted a majority of the electors of the State. The following figures will illustrate the process of this potent system of gerrymandering:

Senatorial Districts.	Population.	No. Sen.
Hamilton,	150,890	3
Knox and Morrow,	49,110	1
Trumbull & Mahoning,	54,273	1
Wayne and Huron,	53,603	1
Ashland and Richland,	54,703	1
Total,	368,439	7

Monongomery and Preble,	58,965	1
Franklin and Pickaway,	63,990	1
Washington and Morgan,	58,105	1
Muskingum and Perry,	65,827	1
Ashtabula, Lake and Geauga,	61,351	1
Adams, Pike, Scioto and Jackson,	61,351	1
Total,	370,441	6

Difference, 2,044
Thus it requires, under their equal apportionment, 2,044 greater population to elect six Senators in certain districts than it does seven in others. If the People will look at the complexity of these districts, perhaps the reason will be apparent why the Convention has thus flagrantly disfranchised a population of nearly 60,000; but this is only a specimen.

If the universal voice of the State, in favor of single districts, had been regarded, this unequal apportionment might have been remedied. But the design seems to have been to fix it unalterably, by perpetuating the power of one party in the Senate, so as to prevent any amendment by a three-fifths vote. It therefore becomes the duty of the People to take this matter in hand, and teach the politicians that they have a method of obtaining their own rights; for it will not be denied that, at all times, they can give such an expression to their wishes that their representatives will have to heed it. Henceforth, among all impartial men who do not wish to see all the power of the State monopolized by a few central cliques in large counties, let there be continued agitation, until justice on this point is granted. Do not be discouraged by failure on the first trial, but keep it up at every State election until the victory is won.

The inequality from allowing a citizen of a large county to wield seven or eight times as much political influence by his individual vote as a resident of a small one, can never stand before the people of Ohio. Every population entitled to a separate representation in the Legislature should have the privilege of electing him, uncontrolled by the voice of others. This is prevented when their votes are swamped by piling on other constituencies for the purpose of choosing not only their own representatives, but representatives for their neighbors. The New Constitution fixes representation on the basis of population, and yet immediately abandons the rule laid down by its own provisions, for a sort of corporate representation, as if counties, as such, had any right of representation distinct from the people in them. This is an "Athenian" system, and if carried out to its full extent would require all the members of the State Legislature to be elected by general ticket, and, of course, deprive the majority of all votes in the public affairs.

The great city of Cincinnati, none of all the cities in the Union is denied the right to choose her own representatives, but must be tied down by Hamilton county. The New York improved system allows a man to vote only for one Senator, and one Representative, which checks the tendency to centralize all power in large communities. There is no reason to suppose that this great State should be practically governed by Hamilton county, and yet under the apportionment proposed there is a solid body of eleven representatives created for the express purpose of acting together, so as to defeat any reform which may have a tendency to break their own power. This aristocracy of large counties must be put down, and each individual voter be placed on a footing of equality; so that his vote may count only one wherever his locality may be. The citizens of Madison or Monroe should wield individually as much power in the Legislature as his neighbors in Franklin or Belmont.

Single districts were rejected by a vote of forty-seven to fifty in the Convention, and then there the People were refused the poor privilege of voting on it as a separate clause. It is time to teach these dictators that the People have a right to make an expression at the ballot-box on what questions they please, and that they are in favor of the representation of "the living bodies of men, women and children," and not of imaginary territorial lines, enclosing, in the language of Mr. Remellin, "brick, mortar, stones, banks and other corporations."

Fellow Citizens, we have taken the liberty of thus addressing you on the subject of the New Constitution, because we thought that the fundamental principles of our government ought not to be passed upon without thorough examination, and we have endeavored to discuss some of its advantages and objections.

A majority should never allow the power of control over their agents to pass out of their hands unless they are willing to convert their government from an institution desired to benefit community into a mere engine of power, put in operation for the sole purpose of collecting taxes and paying them over to a swarm of office-holders. The New Constitution should be judged fairly on its intrinsic merits, and not be opposed or supported in consequence of the action of this or that party. Party is organized in this country for the purpose of controlling legislation, and not CONSTITUTION MAKING, as all Republicans are supposed to be agreed on the FUNDAMENTAL principles which alone should enter into the organic law of the State.

In conclusion, we expect you carefully to weigh all these considerations, and vote according to your best judgment on the important questions now before the public, as you expect to answer to God and your Country. We, ourselves, shall endeavor to do so. To avoid all imputation of disunion, we have discussed the New Constitution without any recommendation as to the character of your vote on the 17th of June. But we have felt it our imperative duty to call public attention to some of its features, and especially to the matter of single districts, which, at the time the delegates to the Convention were elected, public opinion demanded, with as much unanimity as the election of all officers by the People. An equal and just representation is the right of all; and republicans cannot be too jealous when any measure is proposed that, by fair

GLANCES AT EUROPE.

BY HORACE GREELY.
OPENING OF THE FAIR.
London, Thursday, May 1.
Our human life is either comic or tragic according to the point of view from which we regard it. The observer will be impelled to laugh or to weep over it as he shall fix his attention on men's follies or their sufferings. So of the Great Fair, and more especially its royal inauguration, which I have just returned from witnessing. There can be no serious doubt that the Fair has good points; I think it is a good thing for London first, for England next, and will ultimately benefit mankind. And yet would not be difficult to depict it (and truly,) that its contrivers and managers would never think of deeming the picture complimentary.

But let us have the better side, first, by all means. The show is certainly a great one—greater in extent, in variety, and in the excellence of a large share of its contents than the world has hitherto seen. The Crystal Palace which covers and protects all, is better than any one thing it contains,—it is really a fairy wonder, and a work of inestimable value as a suggestion for future architecture. It is not merely better adapted to its purpose than any other edifice ever yet built could be, but it combines cheapness with vast and varied utility. Depend upon it, stone and timber will have to stand back for iron and glass hereafter to an extent not yet conceivable. The triumph of Paxton is perfect, and heralds a revolution.

The day has been favorable—fair, bland, and dry. It is now 4 P. M. and there has been no rain since daylight—the longest exemption from "falling weather" I have known since I left New York, but there was a very fair imitation of sunshine this morning, and we enjoy rather more than American moonlight still, though the sky is partially clouded. [How can they have the conscience to tax such light as they get up in this country?] Of course the turnout has been immense; I estimate the number inside of the building at thirty thousand, and I presume ten times as many went out of their way to gaze at the procession, though that was not much. Our New York Fire Department could beat it, so could our Odd Fellows. Then the most perfect order was preserved throughout; everything was done in season, and without boistering, no accident occurred to mar the festivity, and the general feeling was one of hearty satisfaction. If it were a new thing to see a Queen, Court and Aristocracy engaged in doing marked honor to Industry, they certainly performed gracefully the parts allotted to them, and with none of the awkwardness or blundering which novel situations are expected to excite. But was the play well cast?

The Sovereign in a monarchy is of course always in order; to be honored for doing his whole duty; to be honored more signally if he does more than his duty. Prince Albert's sphere as the Sovereign's consort is very limited, and he shows rare sense and prudence in never evincing a desire to overstep it. I think few men live who could hold his neutral and hampered position, and retain so entirely the sincere respect and esteem of the British nation. His labors in promoting this exhibition began early and have been arduous, persistent and effective. Any inauguration of the Fair in which he did not prominently figure would have done him injustice. The Queen appears to be personally popular in a more direct and positive sense. I cannot remember that any one act of her public life has ever been condemned by the public sentiment of the country. Almost everybody here appears to esteem it a condensation for her to open the Exhibition as though it were a parliament, and with far more of personal exertion and heariness on her part. And what I must regard her vocation as one rather behind the intelligence of this age and likely to go out of fashion at no distant day, yet I am sure that change will not come through her fault. I was glad to see her in the pageant to-day, and hope that she enjoyed it while ministering to the enjoyment of others.

Immense as the quantity of goods offered for exhibition is, it is not equal to the enormous capacity of the building, which Castle Garden is but a dog kennel. [I do hope we may have a Crystal Palace of like proportions in New York within two years; it would be of inestimable worth as a study to our young architects, builders and artisans. If such an edifice were constructed in some fit locality to be leased out in portion, under proper regulations, for stores, I believe it would pay handsomely. Each store might be separated from those next by partitions of iron and glass; the fronts might be made of movable plates of glass or left entirely open, the entire building being opened at eight in the morning, closed at eight at night, and some already in the building remain in the boxes; still, I think there will be some nakedness, even a week hence. The opportunity for seeking every thing, judging every thing is all better for this, and indeed is unexampled.

The display from different countries is very unequal, even in proportion: Old England is of course here in her might—France has a vast collection, especially of articles appealing to the taste or fancy; but Germany and the rest of the Continent have less than I expected to see; and the show from the United States disappoints many by its alleged meagreness. I do not view it in the same light, nor regret, with a New York merchant whom I met in the Fair to-day, that Congress did not appropriate \$100,000 to secure a full and commanding exhibition of American products at this Fair. I do not see how any tangible and adequate benefit to the Nation would have resulted from such a dubious disposition of National funds. In the first place, our great agricultural staples—at least, all such as find markets abroad—are already accessible and well known here. Sales of Cotton, of Flour or Rosin, of heads of Tobacco, &c. might have been heaped up here as high as St. Paul's Steeple to what end? Europeans already know that we produce these staples in abundance and perfection, and when they want them, they buy of us. I doubt whether embowering the Fair with them would have either promoted the National interest or exalted the National reputation. It would have served to deepen the impression, already too general both at home and abroad, that we are a rude, clumsy people, inhabiting a broad, fertile domain, affording great excitement to the most advanced description of Agricultural, and that it is our policy to stick to that, and shut alone the nicer processes of Art, which re-

GLANCES AT EUROPE.

quire dexterity and delicacy of workmanship. We must outgrow this error. Yet there are many good things in the American department. In Daguerotypes, it seems to be considered that we beat the world when excellence and cheapness are both considered—at all events, England is nowhere in comparison—and our Daguerotypes make a great show here. Our Jersey Zinc, Lake Superior Copper, Adirondack Iron and Steel, are well represented either by ores or fabrics, and I believe California Gold is to be.—But I am speaking on the strength of a very hasty examination. I shall continue in attendance from day to day, and hope to glean from the show some ideas that may be found or made useful.

P. S.—The Official Catalogue of the Fair is just issued. It has been got up in great haste, and must necessarily be imperfect, but it extends to 320 double column octavo pages on brevity type, (not counting advertisements,) and is sold for a shilling—(24 cents.) Some conception of the extent of the Fair may be obtained from the following brief summary of a portion of the contents, showing the number of exhibitors in certain departments, as classified in the Official Catalogue, viz:

GREAT BRITAIN.
Coal, Slate, Grindstones, Limestone, Granite &c. (outside the building), 44
Mining and Mineral Products (inside), 366
Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products, 103
Substances used as Food, 133
Vegetable and Animal Substances used in Manufactures, 94
Machines for direct use, including Carriages, Railway and Marine Mechanisms, 376
Manufacturing Machines and Tools, 295
Civil Engineering and Building Constructions, 177
Naval Architecture, Guns, Weapons, &c., 280
Agricultural and Horticultural Machines and Implements, 387
Philosophical, Musical, Chronological and Surgical Instruments, 535

Total so far, 2568
The foregoing occupy but 55 of the 300 pages devoted expressly to the Catalogue, so that the whole number of Exhibitors can not be less than Ten Thousand, and is probably nearer Fifteen Thousand; and as two articles from each would be a low estimate, I think the number of distinct articles already on Exhibition cannot fall below Thirty thousand, counting all of any class which may be entered by a single exhibitor as one article. Great Britain fills 136 pages of the Catalogue; her Colonies and Foreign Possessions 46 more; Austria 16; Belgium 8, China 2, Denmark 1, Egypt 23, France and Algiers 35, Prussia and the Zollverein States 19, Bavaria 2, Saxony 5, Wurtemberg 2, Hesse, Nassau and Luxembourg 3, Greece 1, Hamburg 1, Holland 1, Portugal 3, Madeira 1, Papal States 4, Russia 5, Sardinia 14, Spain 5, Sweden and Norway 1, Switzerland 5, Tania 24, Tuscan 2, United States 84. So the U. States stands fifth on the list of contributory countries, ranking next after Great Britain herself, France, Austria, and Prussian Germany, and far ahead of Holland and Switzerland, which have long been held up as triumphant examples of industrial progress and Thrift under Free Trade; and these, with all the countries which show more than we do, are close at hand while our country is on the average more than 4,000 miles off.—I am confirmed in my view that the cavils at the meagreness of our contributions are not well grounded.

MORE FOLLY.—At a Second Advent Union Convention held in New York, on Thursday week, a Mr. Reed stated that he was "fully prepared to prove that the 2300 days—the prophetic period—would expire on or before the 23d day of July next;" and consequently there must be an end of the world between this and that period. Dr. Miller was just as positive that the event would take place some years ago; and we were shown a chart by one of his travelling disciples, in which the correctness of his calculations was said to be demonstrated. Many persons lost their lives, and others were ruined by their confidence in Dr. Miller's accuracy; and we have no doubt that Dr. Reed will obtain followers, who will have their ascension robes prepared for a flight to Heaven, for there are persons who believe in any absurdity, however gross. These predictions about the destruction of this globe, should give no person uneasiness—much less should men neglect their duties to their families and to society, to follow after the blind leaders, who imagine that they have discovered the secrets of the Almighty mind.

DORR, of Rhode Island, has been restored by the Senate of that State, recently to his civil and political rights. Gov. Dorr, it will be remembered, was convicted of treason some years ago, sentenced to imprisonment for life, and subsequently pardoned. So ends the Dorr "farce," over the defeat of which, so many "crocodile tears" were shed by a few revolutionary spirits in the democratic party.

According to a report submitted by Rev. Mr. Burleigh, at the first annual meeting of the Anti-gambling Society, there are in the city of New York six thousand gambling houses. It was also stated that Boston is becoming the chosen resort of gamblers from all quarters. The evidences of civilization in this country are undoubtedly multiplying—we are approaching the acme.—Don't you think the millennium is at hand?

Some fellow who was not advised of the editor of the Cincinnati Nonpareil, stole from his breeches pocket, one day last week a silk purse containing three half dimes, in consequence of which said editor has been reduced to "desperate circumstances."

REVOLTING.—A man, named Butler, has been arrested at Nashville, charged with confining his wife in her room, keeping the neighbors away when they attempted to enter, and finally starving her to death. When finally discovered the bones protruded through the skin, and she could barely articulate "water! water!" and said she had eaten nothing for a week. She died in a few hours after.

GLANCES AT EUROPE.

A MODEL DUNN.—The Stockton Times recommends to all its friends the following form for a dunning letter. It was sent by a San Francisco lawyer to a Stockton townsman, and is a curiosity in its way.

My Dear Sir: Send me if you please, without any delay, \$700; the balance of our fee for professional labors in your service, at Stockton in December last. You were kind enough to mention the first day of February, past, as the day on which you would settle. If you can't send \$700, send \$600, if not \$600 then \$500, if not that \$400 or \$300, or \$200, or \$100, or \$50, or \$25, or \$10, or \$5.

I haven't a dollar to pay my board, to buy a hat, a pair of boots, or to have my ragged coat mended, and scarcely a quarter to take a drink with. Nobody will lend me or pay me, or front me; and it is too cold to sleep out of nights. As to paying my debts, I might as well try to drink all Stockton drunk and keep sober myself!

To speak seriously, I am d—d hard-up, and now is your time if you want to do me a service.

No man that ever fairly tried McALLISTER'S ALL-Healing Ointment will or can say it is not good. On the other hand, others are saying that it is the best family medicine they have ever used. Now, we wish it to be fairly tried before giving judgment either way. As for ourselves, we know of no better remedy for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Old Sores, Itch, Salt Rheum, &c. &c. A'so, for Rheumatism, Croup and Whooping Cough, when all other Oils and Ointments have failed. For sale by J. P. FLEMING and D. REED, authorized agents for Meigs county. n27w2

WHO WOULD NOT RATHER ENJOY THE pleasures of health, and the agreeable consciousness of well-being, to the grating pains of disease—the bitter continuance of ill-health and the chilling thoughts of never recovering!

But of all diseases which is not more anxious to escape a disease of the Lung! The very idea of falling a victim to Consumption, sends a tremor to the heart-strings of life. But oh how joyful the thoughts that LIFE and HEALTH are still our own, when just before despair had spread her dark canvases over us.

Such, kind reader are the pleasurable sensations experienced by hundreds who by the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, have this dire disease slowly but surely driven from their system, and health—rosy health, again restored to their languishing bodies. See advertisement.

MARRIED.
On the 28th inst., by the Rev. J. B. Cartlidge, Reverend Mr. MERRY and BETTY CONWAY, of Chester township.

DIED.
At Nevada City, California, on the 2d of April last, REXFORD STIVERS, Jr., aged 21 years, of congestive fever, after an illness of three days.

In Pomero, on Sabbath evening, May 28th, of group, HENRY FULLER, son of Josiah H. and Mary J. Smith, aged six years.

GEO. HOSSICK,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Nuts, and Confectionery.

FRONT ST., BELOW THE RAILROAD HOUSE, would respectfully announce to his customers, and the public, that he has constantly on hand a large assortment of every article in his line, which he is prepared to warrant equal to any brought to this market.

He keeps constantly on hand, besides CANDIES and CONFECTIONERY, CREAM NUTS, RAISINS, PRUNES, CHOCOLATE, CITRONS, ALMONDS, BRAZIL NUTS, LEMONS, FILBERTS, PECAN NUTS, &c. And in a vast variety of articles usually found in a wholesale Fruiter and Confectionery. Having an excellent BAKERY attached he is prepared to furnish BREAD, CAKES, CRACKERS, PIES, &c., as may be desired.

Particular attention to order. The subscriber pledges himself to keep such a stock as cannot be surpassed in this Market. Dealers generally, and especially Merchants from the country, are invited to call. Orders promptly and satisfactorily filled. Pomero, May 29, 1881.—n3415.

Lemon Syrup, for sale wholesale and retail by GEO. HOSSICK.

ICE CREAM.—This delicious summer luxury will be served every evening and families supplied to order at HOSSICK'S.

BUGGY FOR SALE.—A one horse BUGGY can be obtained on liberal terms by application to GEO. HOSSICK.

GLANCES AT EUROPE.

Mineral Water kept constantly on hand and for sale by R. A. SIDEBOTTOM. May 28th 1881.

AUCTION! AUCTION!
\$5,000 worth of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c. A. ANGEL, AUCTIONEER.

THE UNDESIGNED will commence selling their stock of goods at auction at their store in Pomero, on Monday, June 2d, 1881, and continue from day to day during Court. We have a large and valuable stock of just such articles as are daily needed by every body. And now is the only time to get them at bargain prices. Terms of sale—Sum of \$5 and under cash in hand; over \$5 sixty days with approved credit; otherwise cash.

Auction to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. REED & BROTHER. Pomero, May 29, 1881.—n3425.

CASH AGAINST THE WORLD.
THE NINE SIXTEEN FORTY-1.—In addition to our late unprecedented low prices, the cash system enables us to add another and still another article to the catalogue which we are selling at from 20 to 100 per cent less than ever before offered in this market. We place on the list Fine Eastern cold pressed castor oil, the only article of the kind in this market, at 12 1/2 cts. McLane Vermifuge pills, 12 cts. Lee's Pills, 20 cts. Pain Killer, 20 cts. McAllister's Ointment, 20 cts. Genuine Mustang Liniment, 20 cts. The count-terfeit with which the county has been flooded) but the genuine at the proprietors' only agency for this county; or bot. 20 cts. Late receipts place us in possession of the highest stock and best assortment, (patent medicines excepted) in the market, purchased at the lowest prices, with a 9 per cent off for cash, which enables us to undersell. Call and get some of that prime Super-Carbonate of Soda at 10 cts. per pound. It goes like hot cakes. Mind the cheap chain drug store in Remington's corner. J. P. FLEMING.

STORE BOAT FOR SALE.
A large and splendid store boat suited all so for a day boat, or for a pleasure boat. Enquire of J. P. FLEMING.

COOKING STOVE.—One Second hand Cooking Stove Premium No. 2, for sale very low by J. P. FLEMING. April 17, 1881.